

ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

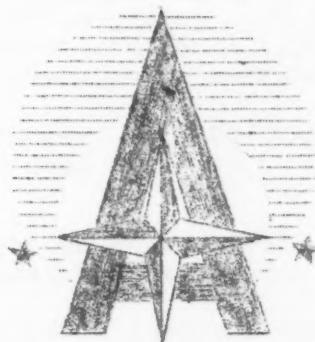
EDITOR

EGERTON SYKES

ASST. EDITORS

V.G. HOWE

L. YOUNG



VOLUME 9.

No. 4

MAY, 1956

THE ORGAN OF THE RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP

THE SOVIETS AND ATLANTIS	62
HOERBIGER AND TIAHUANACO by P.Allan	63
ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY Part II by Robert A. Bradley	65
MORLEY ON ECLIPSES AND FLOODS contributed by Paul Hoffman	69
INVITATION TO HOERBIGER reply by E.H.Nutter	70
RECENT SOVIET INTEREST IN ATLANTIS	71
THE ISLAND OF CAPTAIN ROBSON by L.D.Hills	72
BOOK REVIEWS	75

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY :::: POST FREE 2/3D OR 40 CENTS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - 6 ISSUES - 13/6 or \$2.00

THE SOVIETS AND ATLANTIS

It is with a certain amount of wry amusement that your editor notes that Soviet Russia appears to be one of the few nations which is prepared to consider the problem of Atlantis from an objective scientific viewpoint, as readers will note from the article on Professor Hagemeister and Professor Obroutchev.

The immense reluctance of Western science to accept Atlantis as at least a feasible hypothesis can be put down to two factors:

- a) Over specialisation, everybody considers that it is outside his particular branch of research.
- b) Laziness, as its acceptance would mean rewriting large chunks of prehistory, a task that nobody wants to undertake.

However, it will certainly be interesting if the first to discover the remains of the undersea continent will be the captain and crew of a Soviet submarine armed with special photographic equipment.

For Sale Second Hand

By Lewis Spence : Myths of Mexico,
Myths of Babylonia, Myths of Egypt,
Myths of North American Indians,
Legends of Spain, Magic & Mysteries
of Mexico, Legends of the Rhine :
Post Free 13/- or £2.00 each.
WL C/o Markham House Press





HOERBIGER AND TIAHUANACO

by P. Allan

It has been related by H.S. Bellamy that Hoerbiger was of the opinion that confirmation of his Theory of Satellites would eventually come from the region of Tiahuanaco, the Andean life-asylum of the girdle-tide. This opinion has been fully borne out by investigations into the Calendar and the Great Idol, and is further confirmed by the Idol "Kochamama".

"Kochamama" is an idol somewhat similar in general appearance to the Great Idol. The hieroglyphs with which it was originally carved are partly destroyed, but from those that remain it has been possible to deduce that they were based on an eclipse cycle of 257 lunations in 192 days, and that the year at that time probably consisted of 284 days in which took place 380 lunations.

It may be of interest to compare the figures obtained from the Calendar, the Great Idol and "Kochamama" with those calculated by Hoerbiger as given by Kiss in "Das Sonnentor von Tihuanaku". In the following Table figures have been interpolated between those for the three Tiahuanaco monuments.

<u>TIAHUANACO</u>		<u>HOERBIGER</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
<u>Lun.</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>E.R.</u>	<u>Lun.</u>	<u>Days</u>
458	291.6	5.1	548	304.3
447	290.4	5.8	450	298.1
436	289.2	5.9	447	298.1
425	288	6.1	419	297.2
414	287			Great Idol
403	286	6.3	398	296.1
392	285	6.4	390	295.1
380	284	6.5	381	294.1
369	283	6.6	370	294.1
358	282	6.7	360	294.1
		7.6	296	293.1
		7.7	292	Stationary Period.

From the beginning of the girdle-tide, until the time of the Calendar, it would appear that for every one-tenth E.R. of its approach the Satellite increased its revolutions round the Earth by eleven. Generally this is indicated by both the Tiahuanaco and the Hoerbiger figures.

The Tiahuanaco figures show that for each increase of eleven revolutions the year increased by one day. Thus, between "Kochamama" and the Calendar the revolutions increased by 67, the number of days by 6.4. Hoerbiger's figures show an increase of 66 revolutions, but of only 4 days.

When we compare the number of days in the years of "Kochamama", the Great Idol and the Calendar we find a difference of 10, 9 and 8 days respectively between them and the Hoerbiger figures. As Hoerbiger's calculations were made on purely theoretical grounds, it is apparent that he must have overestimated the original rotatory speed of the Earth on which his calculations of the number of days at various distances were based.

Whilst the Tiahuanaco monuments bear out and confirm the Hoerbiger Theory of Satellites there is no doubt that revision of the detailed calculations of the Theory is necessary.

Is there any alternative to the Hoerbiger Theory which could account for the Tiahuanaco monuments? In ATLANTIS, September 1955, Mr. Bradley asks:- "Would the Hoerbiger Institute consider a moon that came within say 25000 miles of the Earth and then retreated?" If our present Moon had come to within a distance of 4.4 E.R., or 17500 miles, of the Earth it would have produced all the phenomena attributed by Hoerbiger to the previous Satellite, up to, at least, the date of the Calendar, and would thus account for the Tiahuanaco monuments in the same way as the Hoerbiger Satellite. Mr. Bradley's question suggests such a possibility, but unless it can be shown how the Moon, having approached so close, could have receded to its present distance of 60 E.R., the Hoerbiger Theory must be regarded as the best explanation of the Tiahuanacan records.

(NOTE by E.H.Nutter) Mr. Allan's discoveries about the

Idol "Kochamama" are most interesting and encouraging. The results from this and the Great Idol "Pachamama" eliminate the possibility of coincidence which has been raised by opponents of the Hoerbiger Theory. From the Table it would appear that the Satellite must have been larger than envisaged by Hoerbiger with a year of some 275 days during the Stationary Period. Also it would appear either that the Satellite must have been over 8 E.R. away during the Stationary Period or that Hoerbiger's calculations of the intermediate distances were high.

Mr. Bradley's explanation of a "bouncing" Moon will have to be good. The Moon could have been at the distances calculated by Hoerbiger if it originated from the Earth (which it did not), but by no stretch of imagination could this state of affairs have occurred as recently as the period of the Idols. Any other form of approach and retreat by a body to the distance from the Earth quoted must of necessity be too rapid a process to allow of the construction of Calendar, let alone three.)

ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY
by Robert A. Bradley

Part II

Beginning with the vernal equinox of a year we would now refer to as 23502 BC we have the Hindu statement that the sun and moon were then in conjunction at a point they refer to as the origin of their zodiac. This epoch is timed at 204000 years before the beginning of the Hindu Kali Yuga at 2h 27m 30s of the 16th February 3102 BC.

During 20400 years the moving point for the 24000-year cycle marks off 306 degrees, and will require another 54 degrees or 3600 years to form its next coincidence with the vernal equinox. With the equinox held at its customary first point in the sign of Aries the pointer will be marking Aquarius 6 in 3102 BC just as it is found marking Aries 11° 44' 54" in their observation dated the 21 May 1282 AD. It should be kept in mind that this pointer merely counts the number of times the earth's orbit brings it back to the vernal equinox, and that the length of the

year could vary over wide margins without affecting the annual motion of the point so much as a second of arc. By itself, this cycle has no meaning for the modern astronomer who counts the passing years by changing the date of his calendar.

For the purpose of counting time the Hindus, and certain other ancient peoples, used a cycle of 432 years referred to one or more of the fixed stars. The stars were permitted to follow the equinox at such a rate that they returned to a given meridian at the end of 432 years, this being accomplished by adding about 200 seconds of time per year to the sidereal point of reference, thus effectively adding one day to their calendar for each cycle of time. This is the year whose length the Hindus gave out as 365d 6h 12m 30s, almost exactly 365.25868 days.

The four points to these two cycles ordinarily came into coincidence again but twice in 432000 years, their relationship to each other being marked by the eclipse cycles through which the sun, moon and earth, regulated their course among the stars. The timing of the new and full moons, the setting aside of those that marked solar or lunar eclipses, and the points at which they took place became one of the ancient astronomer's chief duties. At one period of time not so far in the past the court astronomer was held responsible for any failure of the sun or moon to pass through an eclipse at the scheduled moment. This was due not so much because the astronomer exercised any control over the daily motion of the three bodies but because the astronomer was in close touch with their daily motion and must therefore be in position to foresee and foretell any departure from normal. When a man's life depends upon the accuracy of his predictions his knowledge of the heavens is quite apt to exceed his knowledge of the world in which he is living so precariously.

An equinoctial year is not a sidereal year and a sidereal year is not a cyclic year as counted by the Hindus. At the end of 20400 equinoctial years the separation between the equinox and its pointer should be exactly 54 degrees. At the end of 20400 sidereal years the pointer for the calendar should be advanced by 47d 5h 20m

as measured from the star of reference. Here we come face to face with the problem of separating the points Bailly and Blavatsky appear to have bunched together as one point. Bailly reports the position of four stars at the time of the observation of 3102 BC, but the equinox to which they are referred is not the equinox of that year. Aldebaran is placed at 3H 33m 20s, Cor Hydra at 8H 28m, Spica at 12H 26m 40s, Vega at 17H 36m, although Chinese and other ancient records place Aldebaran at the autumnal equinox about 3000 BC. The latest star map to which I have access (1900 AD, I believe) gives the position of Aldebaran as 4H 30m 12s, Cor Hydra as 9H 22m 42s, Spica as 13H 19m 54s, Vega as 18H 33m 36s.

The Hindu observation for 21 May 1282 AD refers the moon's motion to a 3102 BC point at Aquarius 6 and another point at Aries $11^{\text{h}} 44' 54''$ to which the equinoctial pointer has moved, with the moon then at apogee in Scorpio $13^{\text{h}} 45' 1''$ as measured from the equinox of 1282 AD. In this observation they appear to be placing the sun at or near the point occupied by the equinox of 3102 BC, and there seems to be no logical reason why this same rule should not apply to the observation of 3102 BC.

According to Bailly's report the sun rose on the morning of the 18th February 3102 BC on the first point of the Hindu Zodiac, the moon having passed over this same point the preceding midnight. Bailly adds, however, that this is the point that was then 54 degrees from the equinox - almost double the distance the sun might be expected to travel between February 18 and March 21st. If we apply the rule that the sun must be rising on the point occupied by the equinox of 23502 BC we are apt to come up with a better picture of the solar and lunar background for the day in question. By calculating back 2d 3h 32m 30s from the sunrise of 18 February the Hindus brought to the eastern horizon at 2h 27m 30s of the 16th February a point 54 degrees behind the solar position and used this point to fix the beginning of their Kali Yuga which is supposed to endure a total of 432000 years. With the equinox at Aries 0 the equinoctial pointer would then be at Aquarius 6, the sun close to Pisces 0, and the point to which they refer their Kali

Yuga would be the equinox of 27102 BC at the beginning of a 24000-year cycle. But this would play havoc with the star map quoted by Bailly, and so this interpretation is permissible only if all other interpretations prove erroneous.

The Hindus give the average motion of the equinox as one complete circling of the heavens in 25868 years, or about 50.10051 seconds of arc per year. 20400 years at this rate would send the equinox very nearly 284 degrees in one direction and the pointer 22 degrees in the other direction if measured from a fixed point. Measured from the equinox of 3102 BC at Aries 0, the equinoctial pointer then at Aquarius 6 must have moved from Capricorn 14 by sign, and, if we add 54 degrees to this latter point, we come to Pisces 8 which is about 4 degrees in advance of the position given for the moon at sunrise on the 18th February 3102 BC. With the Hindus referring their observations to at least four "first" points and Bailly bunching them together as one point there seems to be no limit to the number of conclusions one may come to mathematically.

The Hindus make no claim to having originated the zodiac or the tables of average motion by which they followed the changing seasons. This they attribute to Asuramaya of Atlantis and the more ancient Narada, claiming only a first point for their own zodiac much as one might claim a day of birth for a specific member of a race whose ancestry goes back into the night of time. This is almost equivalent to saying that the Hindu nation was 204000 years of age when the world entered that period of time they refer to as the Kali Yuga.

This would make the beginning of India contemporary with the beginning of the 13900 year reign of the Sages of Atlantis. With the sinking of Atlantis more or less pegged at 6500 years before the Hindu observation of 3102 BC a correct interpretation of the three Hindu observations should enable us to reconstruct a probable star map for that period of destruction. It might also serve to illustrate how the earth can pass through sieges of earthquake and flood without loosing its orbital position by more than a few small degrees of time and space.

This article was promised for a March 1st mailing - and it is now March 3rd. With several more angles to be checked before coming to any positive conclusion as to the correct dating of the star map quoted by Bailly it will be impossible to summarize the three observations before the next issue of ATLANTIS. By that time I expect to have something worked out in the way of star places for the Atlantean catastrophe.

MORLEY ON ECLIPSES AND FLOODS

Contributed by Paul Hoffman.



Destruction of the world by water.
Page 74, Codex Dresdensis.

Quotation from Morley "The Ancient Maya", page 214:
 'In confirmation of this tradition, the end of the world by a deluge is graphically depicted on the last page of the Codex Dresdensis (Fig.) Across the sky stretches a serpent-like creature with symbols of constellations presented on its side and signs for solar and lunar eclipses hanging from its belly. From its widely opened jaws, as well as from the two eclipse-signs, pours a flood of water, falling straight earthwards. Below the heavenly serpent, the old woman-goddess with long talon-like fingernails and toe-nails, patroness of death and destruction, a writhing serpent on her head, and crossbones decorations on her skirt, holds an inverted bowl from which also gushes a destroying flood. Finally at the bottom

stands Ek Chuah, the black God of War, the Moan bird of evil omen on his head..... The whole picture vividly symbolizes the destruction of the world and mankind by water, in agreement with the tradition reported by Landa.'

page 230: "The old woman-goddess" mentioned is Ixchol, the Moon-goddess. - The heavenly serpent, therefore, must be something else. They are both throwing water on the Earth! (This passage from page 230 is no quotation; the book contains a somewhat longer explanation).

INVITATION TO HOERBIGGER

Reply by E.H.Nutter

Mr. Suggars has dealt efficiently with some of the astronomical points raised by Mr. Bradley and shows clearly how the rate of equinoctial precession can vary.

The Hoerbiger Theory takes both factors into account: an increase in the density of the interstellar medium will speed up planetary and satellitic involution and render Moon Capture possible; the change of obliquity (tilt) due to the approach of a satellite is an essential part of the Hoerbiger Theory in accounting for the various geological formations.

But let us consider Mr. Bradley's Hindu Records. He says in effect that before 23502 B.C. everything was normal, then there was a peculiar happening - possible an expected eclipse did not occur - and the Hindu Records are silent until 3102 B.C.

What is the reason for this long silence? There are three alternatives:-

- (a) The Records have not been published
- {b} There were no records.
- (c) The records have been lost

I cannot see a reason for (a) unless there was nothing to record except the passage of time. But this is a point in favour of Hoerbiger if they only recorded eclipses, because there was no satellite to cause eclipses until some 12000 years after the records stopped.

(b) is possible but unlikely over the whole period

otherwise the date 23502 B.C. must only be a guess. If this date indicates the break down of the Tertiary Satellite, the survivors of the cataclysm must have been busy keeping alive for some time to worry about records except of a very elementary nature. Again the wiping out of most of the intelligensia at the time of the present Moon's Capture Flood will have caused a break down in the records. (Then, as now, the majority of culture was concentrated in coastal regions, where communications were better)

(c) is by far the most likely alternative and it may have been the case that only the finding of some of the very old ones may have made the recommencement of records possible in 3102 B.C.

Mr. Bradley says that conditions were normal before 23502 B.C., but what was normal then may be very abnormal now and, in fact, it is likely that only the equinoctial eclipses were recorded to mark the beginning of a new year. It is extremely unlikely that ALL the eclipses were recorded, because at the rate of 2 or 3 a day they were too frequent to be worthy of note.

I am afraid therefore that these records, while very interesting and even suggestive, do not produce any conclusive evidence for or against Hoerbiger and the search must continue.

RECENT SOVIET INTEREST IN ATLANTIS

According to Mrs. Eva Rudzka, writing in the DZIENNIK POLSKI for the 4th December 1955, and to an article in the TOUR ST JACQUES of Paris, the journal of the Soviet Academy of Sciences PRIRODA for July 1955, contained an article on Atlantis by Professor E.F. Hage-meister of Tallin. The ideas are based on investigations into the disintegration of ionium made at varying depths in the Atlantic Ocean by the ice-breaker Sadko, the results of which indicate that the Gulf Stream has only come into existence during the last 12,000 years.

The Professor feels that these results would show that the end of the European Ice Age, the appearance

of the Gulf Stream, and the submersion of Atlantis would all appear to have taken place at the same time.

In the same issue V.A.Obroutchev, of the Soviet Academy, whose fiftieth year of scientific work has just been celebrated by the Soviet scientific world, states that he feels that the theory of his colleague is perfectly admissible in that modern geological conceptions allow for vertical tectonic movements of great extent. He concludes by saying "I consider that the exploration of the Atlantic depths will reveal buildings and other traces of a high standard of civilisation".

The status of Professor Obroutchev is without question, as he is the leading authority on the civilisations of the Gobi desert, and also the author of the map series started in 1935 showing Soviet resources in uranium and thorium.

THE ISLAND OF CAPTAIN ROBSON
by L.D.Hills

I am a journalist, a member of the National Union of Journalists to which most British newspapermen belong. Our trade is facts, our job is to get the news as accurately as we can and to check our facts by every possible method. Whatever comes out in the paper for which we write, after the editor has decided the "angle", the rewrite man expanded the portions that bring out the editorial decision on the "story line" and the sub-editor's blue pencil has slaughtered the rest, the reporter sends in the facts, the truth as near as he can get at it. What is thrown out may go on the editorial view of reader interest, the competition of other news, or the politics of the proprietor, but it is this that fills the pubs of Fleet Street with "inside stories". Any report of a Mystery, a shower of frogs, a Monster like that of Loch Ness, of a Turkish gentleman in the over 150 age group, will be usually an agency cable from overseas so condensed that the job of "blowing it up" to fill a rather larger space than usual at a column bottom is largely imagination.

So much of our knowledge of the World's Mysteries is based on unchecked newspaper clippings that the work of

the late Charles Fort is far less reliable than we suppose. He had no faith in orthodox science, but a complete trust in what those who write for the press know can be far more doubtful. Not necessarily against his ideas, often the more awkward aspects of Truth are tidied away. It is very easy to engage in scholarly argument, easy to speculate and use imagination, but real hard work checking the past, which is why it is not often done.

Luckily the Jesmond was a British ship and for these one's first check is Lloyds. She was an iron screw schooner, that is, with sails as well as steam engines (built by the Wallsend Slipway Co. of Newcastle). She was launched in December 1878 by C. Mitchell and Co. of Newcastle, 252 ft long 33 ft beam, 1495 tons and she was finally sold to Japan and lost in September 1925 as the Tomashima Maru when owned by the Narasaki Kisen K.K. Her signal letters were S.G.L.R. and from every ship that met her Lloyds would have a report and from the records her voyages can be plotted round the world. Her owners were Watts, Watts and Co. of Threadneedle Street.

Here we come to a stop. Their office was blitzed in 1940, and they lost the records of 150 years as ship owners, the log of the Jesmond went with them. Nevertheless, they are now writing round all their retired captains to find one who knew Captain Robson. Why? Because they can be sure that they are not hunting a mythical vessel, and this goes for everyone, you cannot expect any authority to waste time on an enquiry which is vague and doubtful and we are now absolutely sure that the Jesmond was a real ship.

That size of ship has a Captain ("skipper" is a word that means a man who "skipped" taking one, his vessel was too small, a fishing boat has a skipper and for a Captain is a slang use of the term). The Registrar of Shipping and Seamen look after these records. Captain David Amory Robson was born at South Shields on October 20th 1839, he took Master's Certificate No. 27911 in January 1872, and he moved his home address to Jarrow in 1880. The Captain of the Queen Mary has a higher numbered certificate than that, but went through the same kind of examination.

We now find out something about the paper in Iowa which is quite a way from New Orleans. It's local correspondent sent in his story and they sat on it until April 28th, so the Jesmond did not arrive on the 27th. She came in past the signal station flying "S.G.L.R.", and with the Red Ensign at her stern, on April 1st 1882, and she went out again on the 6th, coming up the Thames on May 19th 1882, and the records of her sighting are still in England after 74 years.

This brings her back to rather an important date, checked with the Institute of Oceanography and the Hydrographer to the Admiralty. She was at the island at the end of February or early March 1882, the time when a long sweeping drift of suddenly warm or poisoned water went right across the Atlantic. It covered an estimated 7,500 square miles with up to a million tons of dead fish, it was in one place 69 miles across for one vessel sailed from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. through dead fish, and nothing like it has happened before or since. In November 1720 an island popped up and down in just the same way between Terceira and San Miguel in the Azores, but the dead fish were relatively local. Put the eruption right down in the region of the trade wind and the North Equatorial Current, the route that carried Columbus, and the warm water, plus sulphur and according to modern knowledge a good deal of radio-activity is going to swing right across and up to the gulf stream. It was this that carpeted the eastern sea coast of the United States with dead "tile-fish" in 1882. An Island as big as "Robson Island" does not go up and down without fuss, here it is. The Odcbolt Reporter date puts this too late, though the Jesmond was not a speedy vessel from her homeward time.

The British Museum have checked their records, they never had the Robson collection, and the search continues. I am going to get that stuff if I possibly can. It is one of three things, a hoax made up of bought curios, the results of an ancient shipwreck, or the grave of a chieftain of lost Atlantis, we shall know which when it gets at last to the British Museum. Piltdown skull tests on that cranium are going to decide whether or not it has been under the sea for a long time, if there were

hieroglyphics on those vases they can be read. The ~~no~~ material may not be Egyptian at all, but if it is, even an Egyptian ship right out in the broad Atlantic on the trade wind route puts an entirely unexpected light on B.C. seafaring. Mrs. Anne Davidson got across alone in the "Felicity Anne", Dr. Alain Bombard crossed in a rubber dinghy, and it will be a shock to modern orthodox archaeology to have the lesson of Kon-Tiki rubbed in again. This is that brave men need no "land bridge" and that wind and current routes are forgotten factors in prehistory as scholars write it.

I have no theory, my job is to gather the news on an assignment back through time. Will anyone help me?

Is there an American reader in New Orleans, or anyone who can find out if any New Orleans paper carried a fuller story? Did Captain Robson present any material to New Orleans Museum or to the local agent for Messrs. Watts and Watts? Did the Captain of any American ship report that island? What is the full history of that fish slaughter from your side? Never mind the theories, hundreds of people can write those, but is there anyone who is prepared to go and dig up the evidence and do the hard work which goes into the story that is cut to a ten line fillup because some wretched "Masked Killer Slays Nine" and hogs all the space?

20 Convent Lane, Lawrence D. Hills
Bocking, Braintree, Essex,
England.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Calendar of Tiahuanaco by H.S.Bellamy and P.Allen, Faber and Faber, London 1956. Post Free 51/- or \$7.50.

Many readers will remember "Built Before the Flood" London 1948, by H.S.Bellamy, dealing with the problem of the Calendar Gate of Tiahuanaco. This important work has now been out of print for several years, and can now be said to have been substituted in part, although not in full, by this new work which concentrates exclusively

upon the calendar to the exclusion of the ideas as to the rise and fall of the culture of the antíplano region. While this is a matter for regret - perhaps one day the publishers will manage to reissue the first 83 pages of "Built Before the Flood" as a separate publication - the value of the new researches is so outstanding that the reasons for the decision can be fully appreciated.

In the earlier work H.S.Bellamy, assisted by Francis Ashton, had established in detail the eclipse cycle of the satellite, thus completing not only his earlier work on the subject but also the pioneer investigations of Edmund Kiss in his "Sonnenstor Von Tihuanaku" published at Leipzig in 1937, was the first work to draw the attention of the public to the possibilities in archaeological research which the pioneer work of Hans Hoerbiger had opened up. The suggestion as to the gateway having a calendrical significance had first been made by A. Posnansky, President of the La Paz Geographical Society, in his "Astronomische Bedeutung des Grossen Sonnen-tempels von Tihuanucu" published in 1924, but not knowing of the Hoerbiger Theory he was unable to make much progress.

The new work seems to be fairly conclusive as every possible aspect of the calendrical gateway appears to have been considered in the fullest detail, the only modifications which might arise from the discovery of further remains, allowing for some small elaboration of the table. The prospects for this seem to be remote, while those of the continued survival of the monolithic gateway itself are not favourable in view of the neglect of the local and governmental authorities.

Life must have been exciting in those days with 447 lunations - the number foretold by Hoerbiger years before the Gateway was known - each year, 19 solar eclipses every 24 days, and a year of 290 days, and may to some extent have offset the knowledge that humanity stood poised on the brink of disaster. One has the uncomfortable feeling that the situation has not really changed so much except that television and radio now take the place of the lunations and the solar eclipses.

The really interesting point is that the hieroglyphs on the gateway were so designed that nothing was wasted,

there does not appear to have been a single element that did not play some part in the reading of the calendar. To those who object that the whole question was far too complicated, it must be observed that the people who had to read it - presumably the priests - had nothing much else to do and were, consequently, highly skilled in working with it. Also in a period when the art of writing appears to have been unknown the number of distracting elements in life would have been far less.

In solving the mystery of the calendar the authors have also managed to deal with the Puma Punku Calendar, which lies some three quarters of a mile away, and which owing to its bad state of repair has never received its due of attention. This appears to have been a "Sun" rather than a "Satellite" calendar, constructed and functioning on similar lines. They have also managed to elucidate the "Map of Ttahua-ntin-suyu" (plate No. 5, facing page 56, of "Built Before the Flood", which now turns out to be a diagram showing the pattern of the eclipses on the celestial hemisphere.

A thoroughly satisfying piece of work altogether. To those who may grumble at the price, it can only be said that considering the multiplicity of tables, diagrams and plans, it is surprising that the publishers have managed to do it at the price. E.S.

Mr. Bellamy's long awaited book has at last been published and a superficial glance is sufficient to show the cause of the delay; I boggle at the thought of the midnight oil burnt to show that practically every single line and dot had a meaning and to explain its meaning - even the hollowed out portions, which bring the carvings into relief have been explained.

If "Built before the Flood" showed that the Calendar was an outstandingly brilliant design, this book shows that it was the product of a genius.

In an almost symmetrical design the designer has been able to indicate not only the days lunations and important events during the year of that time, but also the positions of all the eclipses, lumar and solar, above or below the horizon, thus proving that the Tiahuanacans

were aware of the rotundity of the Earth. He has also shown how the differences between the lunar and solar year and the errors inherent in a year not containing an exact number of days or lunations were taken into account and corrected over periods of 5 and 30 years. The fact that the Tiahuanacans were aware of the relation between the diameter and circumference of a circle is also indicated and this many thousands of years before it was re-discovered by the Greek Philosophers.

There are other inferences too numerous to mention here, but to my mind the final stroke of genius is that the designer has made it possible for the Calendar to be interpreted some 50,000 years later.

As can be imagined from the above, the book is not one that can be read at a sitting - a little goes a long way and the inevitable cross references do not make the reading easier; but even though a "Child's Guide" to the Calendar may have to be produced for the hoi polloi this book will always remain the final authority.

The authors, especially Mr. Allan, must be congratulated on their effort.

E.H.N.

Atlantis - The Mystery Unravelled by Jurgen Spanuth,
Arco, London, 1956. Post Free 22/- or \$3.50.

When in 1953 I reviewed "Das Entratselte Atlantis" by Pastor Spanuth I had no idea that it was to become available in English. I do not know who did the translation but it is a good job of work sticking as closely as possible to the original. The only difference is the absence of several of the plates and illustrations from the German text, in particular the excellent end papers giving maps of the Heligoland area and of ancient Europe. Also to my regret the excellent index is not included. However these are but minor blemishes in such an important work.

The whole purpose of the author's years of research work has been to prove that Heligoland was the original Atlantis, and that when the North Sea overwhelmed the land between it and the present coast, this was the disaster of which Plato wrote. Personally I think that





Spanuth was wrong and that what he has found is the remnant of some northern colony of the Atlantean civilisation and not the motherland itself. But that divergency of opinion does not in itself matter, in the absence of final proof which will doubtless be produced one day in the near future to advertise somebody's soap powder on television, any reasoned hypothesis deserves careful consideration.

What the Pastor has done is to assemble all the items of history dealing with the area in question and to pick the bones clean in a search for details. His theory that orichalcum was amber tends, for example, to clash with Plato's statement that temples were covered with it, as even in those far off days the supply of amber must have been extremely limited. Also I have always had the feeling that the river Eridanus quoted by Heroditus was the Vistula rather than the Elbe. But even with my lack of agreement on many points I found myself fascinated by the narrative and unable to put it down. I strongly recommend that everybody interested in the Atlantis problem should take the opportunity of reading this book.

In conclusion I regret that the author does not refer to Hermann Wirth or to the Oera Linda Boek, both of which tie up very strongly with the period and the times of which he is writing.

La Voce d'Atlantide, Nos. 1 and 2, Genoa, Italy. 1956.

I was very glad to see that interest in Atlantis had once again revived in Italy, as since Dr. Nicola Russo of Bari suspended the publication of his interesting journal "Atlantide in Italia" at the beginning of the second World War there has been no organisation of any kind in Italy investigating the Atlantis problem. We congratulate the Centro Culturale Atlantide of 21/10 Via Gramsei, Genoa, on their efforts and wish them every good fortune for the future.

THE LATEST BOOKS

Moons, Myths and Man, H.S. Bellamy	17/- or \$3.00
The Atlantis Myth, H.S.Bellamy	11/3 or \$2.00
Calendar of Tiahuanco, H.S.Bellamy	51/6 or \$7.50
A Life History of Our Earth, H.S.Bellamy	17/- or \$3.00
The Gravitational Wave by A.Glazewski	11/- or \$2.00
Plato and Hoerbiger; Hoerbiger Bibliography by H.S.Bellamy and the Earliest Survey by H.K.Koop	2/4 or \$0.40
A New Suspension of the Magnetic Needle by A. Glazewski	2/9 or \$0.50
Blavatsky and Hoerbiger, W. Angus Jones	2/9 or \$0.50
Earth Satellite by P. Moore	16/- or \$2.50
Donnelly's Atlantis, Egerton Sykes	22/- -
Atlantis: the Key to the Past; together with Classical References to Atlantis; and Glastonbury, by E. Sykes	2/3 or \$0.40
Dictionary of Non-classical Myth, E.Sykes	16/6 or \$3.00
The Unified Field, R. Thornton	3/9 or \$0.70
The Evolution of Matter, A.W.P.Tulip	2/4 or \$0.40
The Time Factor, E.S. Virpsha	2/4 or \$0.40
The Ley Hunters Manual, M.A. Watkins	4/6 or \$0.80
Mysteries of Space and Time, H.P.Wilkins	16/- or \$3.00
Secret Cities of South America, H.T.Wilkins	31/6 or \$5.00
	ALL POST FREE

MARKHAM HOUSE PRESS LTD.,
31 King's Road,
London, S.W.3.

0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0